

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1822.

No. 441.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

\* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## JOHN CONRAD, TAILOR.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received from them since he has been here; and from his knowledge, and attention to his business, he hopes still to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and expects to receive them as often as they change. He intends to have his work done in a superior style to what is usually done in this country.

Officers' Uniforms. Ladies' Habits,  
Cloaks, &c.

made in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom.

Greensborough, N. C. March 12. 10—4w

N. B. The editor of the Milton Intelligencer, will give the above four insertions, and forward his account to the post master at Greensborough for payment.

## POST-OFFICE,

Chapel-Hill, March 14, 1822.

WHEREAS considerable inconvenience has arisen hitherto in the mode of transacting the business of this office; therefore, in future, those concerned will take notice, that no letter nor newspaper will be delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays in less than one hour after the arrival of the mail, and on Mondays and Thursdays in less than half an hour after the arrival of the same. And in every instance for the payment of postage on letters, &c. the change will be precisely and promptly required, as the law directs, on the delivery of the same; except as to newspapers, in which case the post office law requires the postage to be paid every three months in advance, otherwise to detain the papers. However, by way of accommodation (if preferred) the post master tenders his services to keep accounts with those who may think proper to make advances of the probable amount which may cover the postage on letters and newspapers for and during each session of college. Experience has already proved that the concerns of a post office cannot be managed correctly without an adherence to the one or the other of the modes proposed for adoption.

Henry Thompson, P. M.

P. S. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the mail will be closed at 3 o'clock, A. M. on Mondays at half past 12 P. M. and on Thursdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. T.

March 14, 1822. 110—3w

## Clover Seed, &c.

THE subscriber has lately received a quantity of

Fresh Red Clover Seed,  
2350 lbs. prime Green Coffee,  
Wagon Boxes, 4 by 2, and 4½ by 2½,  
Carriage and chair wheel ditto.

Expected shortly.

6 bbls. best quality Molasses,  
2 bbls. Sugar,  
1750 lbs. Dutch Oven Lids.

Half pipe old Tenerife L. P. Wine,  
30 bushels northern Irish Potatoes.

D. Yarbrough.

March 12. 09—2w

## Episcopal Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those congregations who have been duly organized since last April, are particularly requested to send delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted in communion with the convention. By order,

G. T. BEDELL.

Secretary of the Convention.

Fayetteville, March 7, 1822. 09—5w

The editors of newspapers in this state, are requested to do a favor to the Episcopal Church, by giving this notice five insertions.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel. He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Feb. 27. 07—

## Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—1f

## Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d instant, a negro man named BOB, about fifty-five years of age; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six feet high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an axe; the inside of the fingers on one of his hands, his right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe; and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail.

George Pratt.

Orange county, Feb. 18. 06—3w

## Subscribers to the NATURAL HISTORY OR Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.

Persons holding subscriptions for the  
NORTH-CAROLINA  
Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Saturday the 6th of April next, the repairing of the Bridge across Eno Hillsborough.

James Child,  
J. P. Sneed,  
D. Yarbrough,

March 5. 08—3w

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition \$15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

Dec. 11. 96—

## To whomsoever it may concern.

THOSE persons who are still in arrears for Direct Taxes and Internal Duties, within my collection district, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can be given. I have appointed Thomas D. Watts, of Hillsborough, my agent to collect for me, whose receipt shall be good and binding on me.

John Van Hook, jr.

Collector Eighth Collection Dist. N. C.

March 5. 08—3w

## State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1822.

Duncan Cameron, Cutlet Campbell, and John Hogg, devisees, &c. of Abraham Tatum, deceased, vs.  
William Moore.

THIS is a petition filed for the partition of a tract of land of 640 acres, situate in Randolph county; and it appearing to the court that the defendant William Moore resides in the state of Tennessee, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, for defendant to appear at the next term of this court on the first Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Teste,

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 75 08—6w

## NEW STORE.

## BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

## FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12.

05—5w

## State of North-Carolina, a CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
February Term, 1822.

George Gee, administrator of Alexander Wilkins, deceased, vs.

John Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Terrell Wilkins, William Wilkins, Aaron Wilkins, Moses Wilkins, John Wilkins, George Wilkins, Centril and Elizabeth his wife, Draper and Nancy his wife, Austal and June his wife, Davis and Sally his wife, Toloren and Kesiah his wife.

Petition.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants are inhabitants of another state; it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next court, on the second Monday of May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Ragland, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 50 06—6w

## State of North Carolina, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others vs. William and Radford Gooch.

Petition for a division of Real Estate.

IN the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Radford Gooch is not to be found: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 25. 06—6w

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

## HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY

### SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500
2626 Prizes,	More Prizes than Blanks.	25,000
2374 Blanks,		
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is		25,000

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.  
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.  
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.  
All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

\* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,  
David Yarbrough,  
John Scott,  
Thomas Clancy,  
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and  
James Phillips, } Ex'rs.

Dec. 1, 1821. 15—3m

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for horse rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorized to receive payment and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Federick Nash,  
David Yarbrough,  
William Shaw,  
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 07—3w

## D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

## THE

## NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer, in which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

## PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in foolish ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains; and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication: In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

## CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.



# State of North Carolina.

## DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Concluded.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 19, 1821.

Mr. STANLY said, that rising under the disadvantage of addressing the house, after the subject had been very fully discussed, he would detain them but a short time, while he humbly gleaned over the field which others had reaped.

The question under consideration is not one of the common interest of legislation, an error in which admits of an early correction. We have before us a proposition to abolish that constitution which we, and our forefathers before us, have revered as the charter of our liberties and to trust to the uncertainty of chance for a better. Before we venture upon this hazard, let us cast an eye upon the constitution which it is proposed to destroy. The instrument we speak of, is not the formation of yesterday; it is that institution under which we have lived since the birth of our independence: which has secured to us our lives, our liberty and the pursuit of happiness; which has proved itself amply competent to all the objects of national prosperity; which claims our veneration and confidence for all the sanctions which time and experience can give, and from the assurance that under it we enjoy every blessing which belongs to man in society. With equal rights to acquire and enjoy property: the right to honor and office is also equal, and the poorest man in the community, presses his infant boy to his bosom, with the cheering reflection, that with industry, virtue, and talents, his son may aspire to the highest offices of the state. Such is the constitution we now possess: the work of man, it cannot be perfect: like other human institutions, a mixture of good and evil, it has its defects: but the evils imputed to it should not only be manifest, but should be great, before we venture on the dreadful experiment of destroying it, with no certainty what we are to obtain in its place.

The gentlemen who advocate the call of a convention, allege the evils of the constitution are to be found,

1. In the unequal representation of the people.

2. In the want of power in the legislature to remove the judges.

3. In the mode of appointing militia officers.

Other objections, if they have them, they have not thought proper to mention.

The objection to the constitution on the ground of unequal representation, is attempted to be supported, upon the allegation that the right of representation is equal; that the same number of persons have the same rights, and should have the same influence in government, or in other words, that population should govern representation.

In passing to an examination of the foundation of their claims, Mr. S. said he would barely notice a difficulty which at the threshold met these advocates of equal rights of all persons. If all persons have equal rights, why are women excluded? Why are minors excluded? Because there are other considerations than the mere existence of a person, to support a claim to a share in government, his views of which, it was his purpose to offer; at present he would without levity say, that in his opinion, the exemption of the sex was rather a privilege than an exclusion: their duties were of a higher, a more important, and of a more interesting nature—the instruction of their children, the care of their household, and the happiness of their husbands.

The imputed error of representation under the constitution is divided into two parts; first, that the counties of the eastern half of the state, with a less white population, have a greater number of representatives in the legislature than the counties of the western half; and second, that particular small counties have as many representatives as the largest.

To test the solidity of these objections, it is necessary to ascend to an enquiry into the elementary principles of society. Society is not formed, said Mr. S. merely to establish the right, nor to regulate the conduct of its members, in regard to personal liberty; if this were the sole object of government, the personal liberty being the same, the rights of all would be equal: but (without seeking for higher or older authority) from the time when it was commanded, "thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," the right to enjoy property is as clearly established, and is as essential to the enjoyment of life, as the right of personal liberty. The rich are people, as well as the poor, and the right of property, whether large or small, is alike sacred. This security equally benefits those who already possess, and those who seek to acquire property—it stimulates to enterprise and industry. Revenue is the vital principle of government: without it, its wheels are effectually stopped: this revenue property pays. We hold it therefore, a fundamental principle in government, that barriers should be erected for the security of property; that the possessors of the property of a state, or of a dis-

trict, should have a weight in its affairs, proportioned to the contribution they make to its support, and to the title which they have placed upon its prosperity. Not in government only, but in every association for the management of property, this principle is seen to operate. In banks, in navigation companies, in estates held in common, the influence or control of each proprietor, is proportioned to the amount he has contributed to the common stock.

That no man's property can rightfully be taken without his consent, in other words, that taxation and representation are inseparable, was the very basis of our revolution. The violation of this principle by the parent country, first provoked our resistance; on this solid ground, that taxation and representation were inseparable, our fathers planted the Standard of Independence. To prove this, Mr. S. said he would read short extracts from some of those eloquent remonstrances addressed by the colonies to Great-Britain at the commencement of the revolutionary contest. The book was a volume of Marshall's Life of Washington, which he found at hand.

[Mr. S. here read extracts from various addresses of the American Colonies to the British government, in which it was claimed as a "fundamental axiom, that taxation and representation are inseparable from each other."—"That the security of right and property is the great end of government;"—"That such measures as tend to render right and property precarious, tend to destroy both property and government, for these must stand or fall together;"—"That the proprietors of the soil are lords of their own property, which cannot be taken from them without their own consent;" and "that it is essentially a right that a man shall quietly enjoy and have the disposal of his own property."

From what source more pure can authorities be drawn? But he would not limit the range of enquiry: In every country where the right of property exists, the rule must be found. All republics, ancient and modern, Sparta, Athens, Rome, Venice, Bern and Holland, all had their separate body representing property and rank. The majority in every country are men without property; if numbers alone should decide, the greater number would take the property of the less. Certainly that government cannot be free, nor can it enjoy constitutional liberty, which excludes the people, however poor, from a share in its administration; they are the bones and sinews of the state, and their voice must be heard: yet assuredly all power of government is not to be trusted, uncontrolled, in such hands. In every age, and in every climate, man is the same; unchecked, he is found unjust, tyrannical and cruel. The rights of the minority must be protected; government must be balanced with a view to the protection of the whole, and to that end, in a general sense, and in a general form, property must have its weight and influence. This principle for which he contended, Mr. S. said, had existed in this country from its earliest settlement. The gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher,) had reminded us, that long prior to the revolution, a freehold qualification was required for electors of the assembly and for representatives; to the present hour, our laws hold no man worthy of the trust of a juror, who is not a freeholder. It is found in the constitution of the United States, which regulates representation by the rule of direct taxation; and in the constitutions of all the states, which require a qualification of property in the elector or the elected. He considered the principle for which he contended, as established and consecrated by the authors of our glorious revolution, of whom it was but just to say, that their merits, as legislators, will remain inscribed on the fair monuments, when the memory of their splendid victories shall have crumbled into dust.

It was upon this principle, Mr. S. said, he vindicated our constitution from the unjust attacks now made upon it, and should support the claim of the eastern half of the state to the share which it possessed in the legislature.

By consulting the very correct map of the state, by Price and Strother, it appeared, that the point midway between the Ocean and the Tennessee line on the northern boundary of the state, was the north-western corner of Granville county; suspending a plumb, or drawing a line south from that point it gave to the eastern half of the state, thirty-five counties, including the whole of Granville; all Wake but a small section on its south-west corner, the greater part of Cumberland and Bladen and Brunswick. In his calculations, he rejected Cumberland from the east.—That county does not go with us, and we take no weight of its benefit in our scale.

From the comptroller's report to the present session, of the land-tax, at the rate of six cents of tax for every 100 dollars of the value, the value of lands in the eastern 35 counties, rejecting fractions, is \$18,710,000

And the value of the lands in the western counties, at the same rate, is 15,252,000

The late census shows that the eastern counties contain 113,891 slaves; es-

timate them at \$250 each, the value is 28,472,750

The western counties contain 91,036 slaves, value 22,756,500

The result of these statements, gives to the east a property in land and slaves of \$47,000,000

And to the west 38,000,000

Shewing the property in the east, in these items only, to exceed that of the west, \$9,000,000

Apportion the whole representation of the sixty two counties in the house of Commons, (124 members) by this estimate of property, and the east will be entitled to sixty-eight members, and the west to fifty-six members.

That part of the revenue of the state, collected by the sheriffs, for the present year, is sixty-six thousand dollars. Of this the east paid thirty-seven thousand dollars and the west twenty-nine thousand dollars. Apportion the representation by taxation, the east will be entitled to sixty-nine members, the west to fifty-five members.

Upon the basis of property and taxation, then, the eastern half of the state would be entitled to thirteen representatives more than the western half. And permit me to say, that the growing value and improvement of the eastern section, will continue to increase the difference in their favor. Before leaving this view of the question, it was proper to remark, that there was other property not brought into the estimate. The west had their farms stocked, so have the east; but the east have large towns, which possess and employ a considerable commercial capital, in merchandize, vessels, &c. They own too, unquestionably, nine-tenths of the bank capital of the state. Against these funds, amounting to many millions more, the west have nothing to set-off.

But the west claim the advantage of numbers. On this point I was gratified, said Mr. S. to hear a gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith) admit the rule of federal numbers to be the proper ground of calculation. Certainly this is correct, and objections to the rule would come with an ill grace from us, who enjoy it as a right in our compact with the northern states, and under which this state send three representatives to congress, gives three votes in the election of president, and which place in the hands of the southern states the power to turn the scale in the election of president. By this rule of apportioning the one hundred and twenty-four members, the west would be entitled to seventy-four and the east to forty-nine representatives. Upon the average of the three modes, the east would have sixty-two, and the west sixty one members.

As to the other branch of the objection, arising from the unequal representation of counties of unequal size and population, Mr. S. said, if any injustice resulted from this circumstance, it admitted a remedy without a convention: the legislature was competent to regulate the boundaries of counties. But no rule could be adopted which would give equality. The counties must vary daily, as well in population as in wealth; and if made equal, the equality could not be preserved for a day. In his view, no inconvenience or injustice resulted from the existing state of the counties. Each section of the state formed one great community, with common feelings and interests; there were small counties in both sections; and invariably there would be found such strong affinity between the great and general interests of adjoining counties, great and small, that while all were represented, and while all were governed by the same law, there could be no just ground of jealousy; although it might happen the representative was elected by three hundred men in one county, and by three thousand in the next.

Mr. S. said he could not believe that the constitution was imperfect, nor the practice under it unjust, in regard to the important matter of representation. Wealth, taxation and population each had its influence. For the opposite claim, that population alone should govern representation, and give laws to the state, there was no pretence of reason, and no sanction of authority.—North-Carolina he hoped, would not be the first to fall into a fanciful experiment, at the sacrifice of a principle of the utmost magnitude.

Mr. S. said the complaints against the practice under the constitution, were as unfounded as the charges against the constitution itself. Our laws are equal; good or bad, we all alike live under them: If our burdens are unequal, it is the East that pays the larger part of the tax, and we do not complain of it. Public money is not lavished upon the east; with the power in our hands, we have given money to improve the west and have taken nothing to ourselves. The honors and offices of the state, the leaves and fishes, so called, from the frugality of our government, are not of a kind to excite those active principles of the human breast, avarice and ambition; but such as they are, the west have more than an equal share, and at this moment, as is generally the case, the far greater proportion of those of importance are filled from the west. It is fit, also, to mention one important particular in which the east have given the whole power to the west, I mean the power of choosing the electors of president and vice

president—since by the general ticket election, the west having more votes than the east, can elect a ticket, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the east. This surrender of right and power, must be remembered as one of those sacrifices of public good, which, in times past, party spirit made to party purposes.

The next objection urged against the constitution, is that advanced by the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Leake): The want of a more speedy means of removing the judges of the supreme courts, than that of impeachment for crimes: in other words, the want of a provision to make the tenure of the office of judge to be not during his good behaviour, but during the pleasure of the legislature. Mr. S. said, he had hoped a doctrine so dangerous to the best interests of the country, would never again have found an advocate in this house. By the forms of government happily adopted in these states, the executive, legislative and judicial departments are made separate and distinct, the constitution limiting and superintending the operations of the legislature. The legislature is bound to act within certain prescribed limits; its power is strictly defined. Can the agent transcend the authority given by his principal?—and if he does, shall not the will of the master, the people, be preferred to the will of the servant, the legislature? With power to make laws, and with power to execute them, the legislature would have been despotic. To prevent this evil, to check the legislature, to confine its acts within the limits marked out in the constitution, the judiciary, as a separate and independent branch of government was created. Important as this department is, it has no control over the strength or the wealth of the state; it has no capacity to injure; it is the least dangerous and weakest of the departments: yet as it is its province to protect the citizen against the oppression of the legislature, it is justly regarded as the citadel of public justice and public safety. Experience has shewn that passion and injustice, at periods, have influenced every community: the favorite of one day, has been the victim of the next, and systems of policy and ambition, of folly or of wisdom, have flourished and fallen with their authors. This department, the judiciary, has been created, co-ordinate and independent, to check the career of the legislature; to bring us to a pause, and by compelling reflection, to protect us against our worst enemies, ourselves! While you secure its independence, you preserve its integrity and firmness; and it remains what the constitution intended it should be, the ark of our safety: but if you render the judges dependent on the legislature for the continuance of their offices and the supply of their bread, you barter independence and virtue for servility and corruption: you convert the sentinel into an enemy, and render that department a curse, which was designed for a blessing. Mr. S. said these truths were so obvious, and the observations to enforce them so true, that he had believed a doctrine so dangerous as that now opposed, a doctrine which claimed omnipotence for the legislature, and dependence for the judiciary, had ceased to exist, except as rare and melancholy instances of partial lunacy; and he fervently prayed that the manly mind might not be more extensively injurious to the individuals affected.

The mode of appointing militia officers mentioned by the same gentleman as an objection to the constitution, Mr. S. considered as of no consequence. As the militia ought to be, the whole body of free men armed and disciplined, the command would be interesting; but as they are! not uniform either in arms or dress, and without discipline; who are their officers; or how they are chosen, was not worth consideration.

The gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith) is pleased to say, there should be no objection to a convention, for a convention could not injure us. Surely I misconceived the gentleman's meaning. Passing over the heavy expenditure which must attend the measure, I ask will not a convention be untrained? Will it not have absolute power? Who can control it? Does not the formation of a constitution require the greatest effort of human genius, directed by the purest virtue? What security have we, that a convention to be now assembled, would be thus enlightened and guided? May they not authorize encroachments still further than we have already made on the right of trial by jury? May they not render the legislature despotic, and life and property insecure, by destroying the independence of the judiciary? May they not adopt the notion to day advocated, of regulating representation solely by population? May they not in short, while they preserve the form of republican government, mar the enjoyment of every right, and abridge every blessing of prosperity? We know that a convention may do these mighty mischiefs; this is sufficient to warrant us in withholding the power, until evils which do not yet exist under the present constitution, require so hazardous a remedy. It is true other states have had conventions, but Mr. S. said, he believed it was also true, that, with very few exceptions, they had not improved the condition of the

states in which they had been called, but had left them worse than they found them.

The authority of Vattel, read by the gentleman from Hillsborough, Mr. S. said, he considered entitled to more respect than was paid by those who inquired at his "worm eaten pages." Vattel gives as his opinion, "that a nation may change its constitution, by a majority of votes; and whenever there is nothing in this change that can be considered as contrary to the act of the civil association, or to the intention of those united under it, all are bound to conform to the resolution of the majority." "That the power of the nation is unlimited, cannot be denied—all powers rest in the people: they made the constitution, and physically, a majority can destroy it. Yet the constitution spoken of by Vattel, was that unwritten form of government, resulting from usage, which alone had existed at the period in which he wrote: And one view of this subject Vattel could not take, because it results from a state of things not existing in his day. I mean the formation of written constitutions by a free people. When the people of these states declared that all connexion between them and Great Britain was dissolved, and that they were free, sovereign and independent, they reduced their "act of civil association" to writing: they formed a written constitution. By the terms of this association, by this written constitution, the people surrendered their natural rights into the hands of the legislature, except so far as by express reservation they retained them. With great caution the people of this state prefixed to their constitution a Bill of Rights, which I understand to be an enumeration of rights reserved, and of powers not granted. Is this power to form a convention and destroy the constitution reserved? Is the power reserved to a portion of the people, without the consent of the representatives of the whole, expressed in an act of the legislature, to form a convention? And if the power is not reserved, would not such a convention, in the words of Vattel, be "contrary to the act of association, and to the intention of those who united under it?" A portion of the people may assemble, but to me it seems, said Mr. S. it will be nothing more than the exercise of the "holy right of insurrection," which, as it succeeds or not, may be termed rebellion or revolution. At all events the inference is strong, that the right to form a convention and to alter the constitution, without the sanction of the legislature, is not believed to exist; since in every state it has originated with the legislature, and though often applied for, and repeatedly refused, no attempt has ever been made to proceed without legislative sanction. And the repeated applications from a portion of this state, to the legislature, for a convention, shew beyond contradiction, that they act under the conviction that a legislative authority is necessary, to justify the measure.

Mr. S. said he would recommend to the gentleman from Hillsborough, to extend his study of Vattel to the following sections of the chapter he read: he would find Vattel there inculcating "that great changes in a state being delicate and very dangerous affairs, and frequent changes being in their own nature prejudicial, a people ought to be very circumspect in doing it; and never be inclined to make innovations without the most pressing reasons, or an absolute necessity."

Mr. S. said he believed a convention to change the constitution, was unnecessary: that the grounds offered in support of that measure were unjust and untenable: that in going into a convention, we put at hazard a constitution which, if not perfect, was upon the whole a good one, while we could have no certainty what we should obtain in its place. He felt himself bound to vote against the resolutions.

[The yeas and nays being taken on the resolutions, the result was as follows—Yeas 81. Yeas 47.]

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 11.

Mr. Scott, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill enabling the claimants to lands within the limits of the state of Missouri, to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, from the select committee to whom was referred the report of the secretary of state on weights and measures, made a report, the object of which is to recommend the adoption of the following resolves:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the president of the United States be requested (if the consent of the government of Great-Britain shall be given thereto) to cause to be traced on a rod of platinum, the yard of the year 1601, which is kept in the British exchequer; to cause to be made of platinum a pound of the weight in vacuo of the English avoirdupois pound; and that he also cause to be made, of whatever material he shall deem best for standards of those measures, a vessel of the same capacity



as the standard Winchester bushel, and also a vessel of the same capacity as the standard wine gallon of England.

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be made, for distribution among the states and territories, and for the purpose of verifying the weights and measures used therein, models of the yard, on which shall be traced its divisions of feet and inches; models of the bushel, half bushel, quarter bushel, or peck, thirty-second part of a bushel or quart; models of the wine gallon, of the wine quart and pint; models of the pound, half pound, quarter pound, of the sixteenth of a pound or ounce, of the seven thousandth part of a pound or grain; models of the pennyweight or twenty-four grains, of the scruple or twenty grains, and of the apothecary's dram or sixty grains; models of the weight of 12 1-2 pounds, of 25 pounds, of 50 pounds, and of 100 pounds; that these models of weight and measure be formed, with the utmost practical exactness, from the weights and measures procured under the authority of the foregoing resolution; and that the number to be procured of each shall not exceed—

The report, together with the resolutions, were committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Alexander asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. John Randolph, for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Hill, it was Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of having the coast of Florida surveyed, so as to have an accurate chart thereof made, delineating thereon the entrance of all the rivers and harbours, the islands, rocks, shoals, and reefs, in the neighborhood of the coast, as well on the side of the Gulf of Mexico, as on the Atlantic side of the peninsula; and that observations be also made with reference to sites for light-houses.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

The amendment moved by Mr. Tracy, on Saturday last, being under consideration, after being amended was rejected.

After rejecting several other proposed amendments, the committee rose and had leave sit again.

Tuesday, March 12.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to, and to amend, and act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed 2d March, 1799, and to repeal an act supplementary thereto, passed 20th April, 1818, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Walworth laid on the table, the following joint resolution.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, Two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution. "That until congress shall establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, throughout the U. States, it shall be lawful for the several states, or any of them, to enact bankrupt or insolvent laws, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as they might have done previous to the adoption of the constitution of the United States."

Leave of absence was asked and obtained by Mr. Long, for Mr. Crutcher, for the remainder of the session.

The joint resolution from the senate proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of president and vice president of the United States and representatives to congress, was twice read, and, after some conversation on the subject of a proper disposition thereof, the same was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Sergeant proposed to introduce the following new section:

That it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed under the authority of this act, once in every year to make a report, and transmit the same to the secretary of state, stating the number of persons who shall have been declared bankrupt, the number, and amount of debts proved, the amount of property surrendered, and of dividends declared, noting in each case any such particular circumstances as have effected the amount of the surrender, or the dividends, together with the costs which have accrued under each commission, with such general remarks upon the operation of the law, and proposals for its amendment, as may seem to them material.

The proposition was agreed to.

He then moved the following:

"And provided, also, that when the party against whom a commission is prayed for, as herein before provided, shall, by writing, signed and accompanying such petition, signifying his concurrence in the prayer thereof, the commission may be issued and proceeded

upon without any allegation, affidavit, or proof of an act of bankruptcy having been committed in like manner as if the same had been fully established."

Which was agreed to.

No further amendments having been offered, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

The question was then taken on the several amendments as reported, and, with a modification of the last, they were respectively concurred in.

Mr. Tracy proposed to amend the bill by adding to the first section the same amendment which he offered in committee of the whole, for admitting others than merchants to avail themselves of the benefit of the law, and called for the yeas and nays, which were yeas 74, nays 90.

Mr. Woodson, of Ky. submitted the amendment, (with a modification,) which he had offered in the committee of the whole, authorising all classes of the community, with a preliminary assent of a majority of creditors, to become voluntary bankrupts; which was carried 86 to 78.

After attempting other amendments, the main question was ordered, and was put, on reading the bill a third time, and decided as follows: yeas 72, nays 99.

So the bill was rejected.

Wednesday, March 13.

Mr. Edwards of N. C. moved for the consideration of the joint resolution from the senate, now lying on the table, for fixing a time for the adjournment of congress, which motion was negatived—the house refusing to consider it.

The house was occupied the remainder of the sitting, on a subject not of very general interest, but of much importance to the despatch of public business, and even to the character of the body. Several amendments to the rules of the house were adopted, which promise the most beneficial effects on both; and the house even came within a few votes of requiring the members to appear in the hall bareheaded—which would be an innovation, the extent of which will be easily realized by those who have been accustomed to witness the sittings of the house.

Thursday, March 14.

Mr. Walworth called for the consideration of a joint resolution, submitted by him some days since, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the U. States, so as to restore to the respective states the power of enacting bankrupt laws, until congress shall establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; which being considered, was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on "a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury to exchange certain stocks."

The general object of the bill was to pay off the U. States' stock, bearing 6 and 7 per cent interest, by creating a new stock bearing an interest at 5 per cent, redeemable at a future period.

Mr. Baldwin moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word "thirteen" in the 7th line, the words, "and also two millions of the 6 per cent. stock of 1820."

Mr. Lowndes suggested that it was probable, from the tenor of the report of the secretary of the treasury, that the two millions contemplated by the amendment would be redeemed within no long time, and it would therefore be inexpedient to continue for many years to pay interest for the sum when it was in our power to redeem the principal; and that the effect of the amendment would naturally be to injure the public credit by carrying with it the impression that the government was not able to redeem that portion of the debt as soon as expected.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. proposed to modify the amendment in such a manner as to leave it discretionary with the executive to include the 6 per cent. of 1820 or not, as he may deem expedient.

This course was advocated by Mr. Cambreleng, but the modification was not then acceded to by the mover, and an extensive range of debate ensued upon the original amendment, which was supported by the mover and Messrs. Trimble, Mallory, Buchanan, Ross and Farrelly; and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Lowndes, Wood, Gorham, Colden and Nelson, of Virginia.

Mr. Baldwin finally expressed his willingness to leave it to the executive to include the stock of 1820, or not, conformably to Mr. Tucker's proposition; but before the question was determined—

On motion of Mr. Woodson, the committee rose, and reported progress, and then the house adjourned.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 27.

At the sitting of the superior court in this place last week, Robert Wilson was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape, for which he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, with the costs of prosecution.

Joseph Cook, who was indicted as an accessory in the murder of John Brack-

in, was acquitted; no proof being exhibited that he assisted in the murder, but on the contrary, was too much intoxicated to prevent the diabolical purpose of any other person.

The case of Thos. Palmer, against whom a bill was found by the grand jury of wilful murder, has been removed to the superior court of Guilford county for trial.

## ORANGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at this place on the 20th inst. for the purpose of forming an agricultural society for the county of Orange.

Wm. Kirkland was appointed chairman, and John Taylor, jr. secretary.

The society being organized, proceeded to adopt a constitution.

It was then

Resolved, That a premium of ten dollars be paid to the person who may raise the greatest quantity of corn on an acre of reclaimed land, in the present year.

Resolved, That a premium of ten dollars be paid to the person who may raise the greatest quantity of cotton on an acre of reclaimed land.

Resolved, That a premium of five dollars be paid to the person who may raise the greatest quantity of turnips on half an acre of reclaimed land; and the same for half an acre of Irish potatoes.

Resolved, That the grower of every crop for which premiums are offered shall produce a well attested certificate of the quantity raised, his method of preparing his ground, and a detailed account of the mode of culture, to the committee appointed to adjudge the premiums.

Ordered, That Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, William Newwood, and Dr. J. S. Smith, be appointed a corresponding committee.

Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned until the Tuesday of next Orange May court, and the secretary give notice thereof by advertisement in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Washington City, March 14.

The bankrupt bill has been so decisively rejected that there is no prospect of its being revived at the present session, or even at the next session, of congress. There must be a radical change in the composition of the house of representatives—such a one as there is little reason to expect at present—before the subject can be revived with any hope of a result different from that which has now taken place. There is but little probability, it appears to us, of the passage of any law of bankruptcy, that can be of use to the present generation of men.

We see no remedy for this, but in an amendment of the constitution, restoring to the states respectively, the powers, in this respect, which they possessed before the adoption of that constitution; or, if this be denied, in the passage, by congress, and by every state in the union, of laws abolishing imprisonment of the body for any thing but fraud or breach of the peace, and providing for the security of the creditor against the favoritism of the debtor, &c. [Nat. Int.]

In both houses of congress, reports have been made, on the subject of the restriction on trade with the British Colonies, &c. adverse to a repeal of them at this time. The report in the senate from the pen of Mr. King of New-York, being within such a compass as we can readily admit into our columns shall be published in a short time. Of the other, which is an elaborate paper from the pen of Mr. Newton, two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the house of representatives.—Nat. Int.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, on process issuing from any court of the U. S., has been reported, and read twice in congress.

Baltimore, March 19.

The Spanish minister Anduago, has left Washington and passed through this city yesterday morning, for Philadelphia. It is reported he intends to embark immediately for Spain.

Mr. Meigs has laid an official report before the house of representatives, in which the balance against the general post office in 1820, was \$48,999, and in 1821 it was \$136,879. By way of remedying the contingent deficiency, he proposes, among other measures, 1st, to discontinue all the post routes which do not pay one third of the expense—2d, to increase the postage on newspapers, and to subject all newspapers to postage, of course the exchange papers of printers; 3d, to require postage of newspapers to be paid before their transmission by the mail; that is, to make printers pay it in advance—And these two last measures so injurious to the press, are seriously proposed by Mr. M. notwithstanding his anxiety for "the circulation of those useful vehicles of in-

formation so necessary to the existence and preservation of free governments!" This is one way of "backing your friends."

Richmond Enquirer.

Vacarie, the gold-dust swindler, has undergone a second trial at Norfolk, on a charge of stealing two diamond breast-pins, valued at \$69, the property of a gentleman of Philadelphia. The court ordered that he should be held in custody until demanded by the executive of Pennsylvania, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed.

The largest and most elegant building of Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in the state of Maine, took fire accidentally a few days ago, and was wholly destroyed, the bare walls excepted.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A most singular instance of spontaneous combustion occurred a few days since on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Gettysburg. A wagon loaded with dry goods and groceries, going to the westward, took fire and before it could be extinguished, consumed a wagon-bed, one or two of the wheels, several bags containing coffee, and a quantity of dry goods. The combustion is supposed to have originated in the domestic cotton goods, of which there was a considerable amount.

Rep. Cent.

## EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.

Albany, March 12.—On Saturday evening last, about five minutes past 10 o'clock, a meteor, of a most extraordinary size and brilliancy, passed over this city, in a direction from north east to south west. It is represented, by a person who saw it, as nearly the size of a barrel—that sparks were emitted from it in every direction, and that it left behind it a trail of light of great length. And it was thought by some that they heard a hissing noise as it passed over them.

New-York, March 14.—On Saturday night, about half past 10 o'clock, a large and brilliant Meteor passed over this city, from the south west towards the north east. It resembled a ball of fire (some persons say) nearly as large as the moon, and shed a dazzling light that was painful to the eye and illumined the horizon. It appeared for the space of a few seconds, and left a trail of fire in its wake.

Philadelphia, March 16.—The large and brilliant meteor which passed over this city on Saturday evening last, was seen at New York, and in many towns to the eastward.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 11.

The ship Robert Edwards arrived here yesterday from London and Plymouth. Capt. Sherburne has obligingly furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a paper of the latter place of the 24th, and London papers to the evening of the 22d of January.

The latest Paris dates are January 20th, which are still full of contradictions with regard to Russia and Turkey. It was reported that an order for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, by the Turks, had been resisted by the Janissaries at Jassy. At Vienna it was stated that, instead of evacuating those provinces, the Turks have recently reinforced their army in that quarter, which now amounts to 80,000 men. On the other hand, a letter from Odessa of December 22d, says that, in consequence of the representation of the Austrian and English ambassadors, the divan had requested a delay of thirty days, to give a definitive answer to the Russian ultimatum.

The Greeks are said to have made themselves masters of Patras on the 2d December, after a most obstinate attack, and to have gained other advantages.

London, January 12.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 15th Dec. say, the long expected Russian tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of this country, and that a prejudice exists in favor of the United States. The British ambassador exerted himself without effect to procure a modification with regard to this country.

A letter from Trieste, on the 26th ult. says that news had arrived from Smyrna, of an embargo being laid by the Turks on all Greek property.—There was, however, no want of European vessels in the Archipelago to protect their commerce.

Paris, January 17.

The Augsburg Gazette states that 300 Russian waggons, loaded with ammunition, passed the Dnieper on the 13th of December, and proceeded towards Kischinow and Pruth.

The order of the day for the law project on the press is fixed for Saturday. It will be preceded by the hearing of petitions. One from the count Leaumont proposes that the French government should take means to recover the possession of St. Domingo. Another from M. de Gastine, prays that a treaty of commerce may be entered into with Hayti.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.

The Turkish fleet remains at the Dardanelles, but it is expected will shortly put to sea. We have no news of the Greek squadron.

**DIED,**  
In this county, on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mary McCown, aged four years, daughter of Moses McCown, esq.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 20	59	63	50
21	49	59	65
22	52	59	62
23	53	57	62
24	51	64	66
25	58	67	68
26	57	67	74

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by William Clifton and Alexander Mason to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a certain sum of money therein named, will be sold at public auction, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th of April next, the LOT with its appurtenances whereon the said Clifton now lives. It is supposed to be the best stand in the town of Hillsborough for a tavern and house of entertainment.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place,  
**Six likely Negroes,**  
viz. One man, three boys, one woman, and one girl. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.  
March 20. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Wm. Clifton, to secure to James Mebane, and to James Phillips and John Young, administrators of William Lockhart, deceased, the payment of certain sums of money, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the house of said Clifton, in Hillsborough, on Monday the 15th day of April next,  
**One Negro Man, one Wagon, and team of four Horses,**  
and all the  
**Household and Kitchen Furniture**  
of said Clifton, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said debts.

Thos. Ruffin, Trustee.  
March 25. 11—3w

## NOTICE.

THE stock in trade of the concern of Winslow & Huske, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their store in Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will continue from day to day, until the whole property is disposed of.

The stock consists of a large and general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**Hard-Ware and Cutlery,**  
an extensive assortment of  
**GROCERIES,**

consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits, and the various other articles usually sold as such in this market.

A BOAT of 500 barrels burthen, and her materials.  
There will also be sold,  
One hundred and sixty shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock,  
Fifteen shares of State Bank Stock,  
Two shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and  
Forty-one shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit of from four to nine months will be given on the goods, and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation stock. The Bank stock will be sold for cash.

John Huske,  
Surviving Partner.  
Fayetteville, March 20. 11—tds

## THE HIGH BRED HORSE YOUNG SIR ARCHEY,

WILL stand at Hillsborough the first and fourth weeks in April, and in May from the 13th to the 18th, and from the 27th to the 31st—and at Ithaca Rice's, in Caswell county, on the 12th and 13th of April, on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of May, and on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, at five dollars the single leap—six dollars the season, if paid in the season—and eight dollars to insure.

James Moore.  
March 26. 11—

## Strayed or Stolen,

ON Tuesday night the 19th instant, from Hillsborough, a Sorrel Horse, with saddle and bridle—the horse is about fifteen hands high, three years old this spring; has three white feet, his hind feet white nearly to his hocks; and a large blaze on his face. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information of the said horse, or deliver him to David Burch, the owner, or to the subscriber, living on New Hope creek, eight miles from Hillsborough.

William Jenkins.  
March 21. 11—3wp

## One Cent Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, about the 1st of January last, a negro woman by the name of N. N., fifty or sixty years old, of common size, and one eye blind. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro; and all persons are forbidden harboring or employing her, under penalty of the law.

James Williams.  
Orange county, March 25. 11—

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Raleigh, on the first Wednesday of April next.

J. Witherspoon.  
Stated Clerk.  
March 12.



## CONSOLATION.

Heb'd is that voice that whisper'd peace,  
And gave that lovely smile,  
That grief ally'd, sad sorrows cease,  
And rais'd my hopes the while.

No more shall beam the entrancing ray,  
That shot from Mary's eye;  
Her bed is now the cold, cold clay—  
I saw her droop and die.

The world with all its busy crowds,  
Is solitude to me,  
And o'er my spirit grief's dark clouds,  
Are gathering heavily.

But ah! a thought comes o'er my mind,  
Oh! grief away, away,  
In clay her soul is not confined,  
But soars to realms of day.

Then will I hope that after death,  
Our souls shall mingle there,  
And such e'en with my dying breath,  
Shall be my constant prayer.

From the Lynchburg (Vir.) Press.  
**THE BLACK PREACHER.**

"Fleecy locks and black complexion  
Cannot forfeit nature's claim;  
Skins may differ, but affection  
Dwells in white and black the same."

COWPER.

## MESSRS. EDITORS,

On a Sabbath morning, as I was returning from a visit to a relation, accompanied by a young friend, our attention was suddenly arrested by the mingled sound of many voices near the highway, which, upon a nearer approach, we ascertained to be a gathering of coloured people, (slaves,) assembled for the worship of God.

Never having before witnessed such an assemblage, nor heard the doctrines asserted, or the morals proposed, that this benighted people acknowledged; (indeed, the truth is, I did not expect to hear any code of the one or the other,) curiosity prompted me to propose to my companion that we should become witnesses of the scene.

The spot chosen for the meeting was the shade afforded by an aged locust tree, that seemed but ill to shelter the congregation from the rays of the sun. As we approached the crowd, every eye seemed fixed upon us with tremulous anxiety, and their expressions told me that the company was agitated with the fear that we came to disturb them. Anxious to undeceive them, we seated ourselves on the green sward that grew beneath our feet, determined to give to the service the most respectful attention. The company standing, and we seated, prevented my yet seeing the orator of the day, whilst I distinctly heard his announcement of the unfinished psalm. It was delivered in a clear and impressive tone of voice, with proper cadence, and nearly with grammatical precision; so much so, that I now felt exceedingly anxious to see the face of the preacher. But as the slightest movement by us might be misconstrued, we retained our seats till the psalm was finished, when all was the most deathlike silence. Nothing now remained but to divert the company from my young friend and myself; although humbly seated as we were in the midst of them, all seemed yet distrust, not unmixed with dismay, except with the preacher. He now arose, and with perfect equanimity, in a short but perspicuous exordium, claimed the attention of his congregation—reminding them that they had "assembled there to bury a fellow servant, that on an occasion like that, so awful, so solemn, every light and trifling thought should be chased from their minds; that as this man had fallen, so should we all; that if the minds of any were disposed to stray from the solemn scene, and the humble servant of the day, let them look around to the fresh grave near them—if that did not warn them of a coming day; if that did not teach them humility and a reverence for holy things, he would leave them in the hands of his and their God."

By this time you may well imagine that I was half petrified with astonishment, and I involuntarily exclaimed to the slave nearest me, "who is he? and to whom does he belong?" believing from his wan and haggard appearance, that labor under some task master rather than voluntary services, had increased the marks of age. I had just time to learn, in reply, his name and master, when he read aloud his text; which, in my admiration of the man, the precise verse and words have been forgotten. It was a passage from some one of the disciples of the Saviour, and the scene where a mixed multitude gathered around him, and he taught them the will of his Father. He made many remarks elucidatory of the passage selected; and spoke of the alluring promises of that gospel he had been laboring to teach them; he described affecting the sufferings of their Saviour "pierced by the Roman sword," and the goodness of the Father, in giving up his only begotten Son to atone for the crimes of rebellious man. In short, his whole discourse was of that nervous and manly cast, that often made me forget that I was the listener to an untutored slave; and whilst I admit that I have heard more learned sermons, I never yet have heard more purely christian doctrines advanced and pushed home to the minds

of an audience, by more striking illustrations.

I was much struck with his delicate allusion to his sectarian creed. By it I learned that he belonged to that sect who hold with baptism by immersion. He said he had followed his Saviour through toil and trouble for twenty-three years, through good and through evil report, and that he had followed him even down into the water; and that by the help of his God he hoped to follow him to his grave. He dwelt with rapture on the joys of that heaven in another, the sure reward of a pious life in this world, where he said there were "no distinctions, where old Jerry and his fellow servants may be as happy as they deserve."

I feel unable to do justice to the discourse of this venerable black man, and have ever since been haunted by the reflections it has given birth to. It has redeemed, in my estimation, the whole unfortunate race from the unmerited prejudices of my early years. I confess that I felt humbled under its influence. The doctrines so modestly endeavored to be inculcated, were so charitable in themselves, that the recollection rushed upon me how often I had heard the educated minister of the gospel of peace, holding their titles to heaven much clearer, waste a great portion of the time of service, in elaborate defenses of their various church tenets—often so warmly and uncharitably expressed, as almost to hazard the assertion that their's was the only avenue to it—whilst from this man no hint escaped save an innocent allusion—preaching simply the broad doctrine of the fall and redemption, prayer, and mercy. I could not but accord to him more of the christian spirit than to any man I have yet heard.

I have since enquired into the private character of this remarkable slave, and find it, as I wished, unimpeachable—he is represented to be the best of servants. Now, if he who labors six days under a task master, and draws from his own labor only a subsistence, can on the seventh bless the Power that so ordains it, he must be more than an ordinary man; and ought it not to inculcate upon us, who are the masters of all our time, and every action, a lesson of patience never to be forgotten? Or is man happier the more numerous the shackles that bind him? or religion the more inestimable that has so influenced the character of this humble slave?

I believe that, could the vehement declaimer, or fiery sectarian, have heard this sermon, or the advocates for spacious churches well endowed, have witnessed this scene, they would have left it comfortless; whilst I left it determined no more to languish under ills, that to this man's, are like an atom to the universe; and should I ever forget the impressions wrought upon my mind by this scene, it will only be then that I can be miserable. Sure I am that if ever I become seriously enamoured of things thought holy; if ever I become free from the "shadows, clouds and darkness that rest upon it," I shall own the instrumentality of him who in this world is a slave himself—W\*\*\*\*\* S\*\*\*\*\* old Jerry.

B.

Amburst, August, 1821.

From the Morning Chronicle.

## ON LETTER WRITING.

Among the discoveries, or arts enjoyed by society, there are few more useful or extensive than that by which we convey our ideas, as in epistolary writing; in the transaction of business, and among the various divisions of trade and commerce, its utility is all important and indispensable; and no portion of society is unacquainted with its value. But there are situations in life distinct from commerce and remote from the busy world, in which letter writing is held the inestimable jewel of the soul. Perhaps there is no place where friendship's letter holds a higher value than in private retired life. If we enquire into what is called the fashionables of society, we shall find, that letter writing does not exercise that influence on them that is requisite to feed the pure flame of friendship; but like the generality of their intercourse, formality assumes the place of affection; neither among those who mingle with the world, whose business and intercourse with fellow man, lead them to estimate things as they are advantageous to themselves; nor in the higher and more elevated ranks of society, that familiar letter writing holds the hallowed tenor of its way; but it is in the humble mansions of domestic retirement, we find those that can appreciate and tell the value of an epistle. There is in friendship's letter a charm that imparts to the heart a silent satisfactory composure—when we receive a letter from the heart loved friend, the companion of our youth, and the intimate acquaintance of our bosom, it awakens with the thoughts of "other times" an undefinable melancholy pleasure, that can soften and elevate the soul; or when we unfold the pages of a parent, and view in unbroken accents the endearing sentiments of that mind which duty taught us to obey, a mysterious reverence passes within us, all the principles of affection, and love, and honour, and respect are touched by its mystic influence, and gratefully awakened. There is peculiar to letter writing a force of expression, and a vehemence of

thought too powerful for conversation. It is that mirror on which we can paint with glowing imagery the desires, and the thoughts, the tears and the feelings, with all the sincerity of friendship, and all the ardour of affection; here the mind can unfold itself to vision; here we can call up those tender recollections which endear that part of early existence, "when life was innocence, and friendship truth," and here we can indulge the fondest feelings of our bosoms. It has been observed by a great writer, that the study and cultivation of the liberal arts, softens the disposition, and tends to embellish and refine the mind; but surely none can be more effectual than that by which we cultivate and cherish those principles of love and affection, implanted in us by the hand of nature's God. To a mind that accords with the sentiments of the poet, "a world in purchase for a friend is gain" it would be a consolatory thought, that a separation from his friend does not break up their intercourse, but that they can still communicate, and hold high converse, though the forest, and the mountain, and the lake intervene. There is from such correspondence a result of much pleasure:

"O the soft enmity! endearing strife!

When heart meets heart reciprocally soft;  
This carries friendship to the noon tide point,  
And gives the unit of eternity."

## MACHINERY.

Mr. Owen calculates that two hundred arms, with machines, now manufactures as much cotton as twenty millions of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago; and that the cotton now manufactured in the course of one year, in Great Britain, would require, without machines, sixteen millions of workmen with simple wheels. He calculates further, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen with the aid of machines, is so great that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen!

In the wool manufacture, machines are understood to possess an eminent advantage over common wheels. The yarn on thirty or thirty-six spindles, is all equally twisted and drawn to the same degree of fineness; and from the nature of the motion, the twist cannot be hard, nor the thread fine, which renders the cloth soft, firm and durable. The most dexterous spinners cannot twist so equally and so gently twenty slips of yarn from wool of the same quality, as a machine can do twenty thousand. And it is now universally agreed, that both warp and wool twisted as gently as the loom can admit, is most susceptible of being driven close by the mill, of receiving the strongest dye, and of acquiring the smoothest surface.

At one of the cotton mills in Manchester, yarn has been spun so fine, as to require 350 hanks to weigh one pound avoirdupois. The perimeter of the common reel being one yard and an half, 80 threads or revolutions would measure 120 yards; and one hank seven times as much, or 840 yards, multiplied by 350 gives 294,000 yards or 167 miles and a fraction!

A steam engine of the ordinary pressure and construction, with a cylinder thirty inches in diameter, will perform the work of forty horses; and as it may be made to act without intermission, while horses will not work more than eight hours in the day, it will do the work of one hundred and twenty horses; and further, the work of a horse being equal to that of five men, it will perform as much as six hundred men can, and the whole expense of it is equal to about as much as that of half the number of horses for which it is substituted. The only thing to which these machines were at first applied, was the raising of water from coal pits, mines &c.; but they are now used for many different purposes, in which great power is required. Mr. Bolton applied this force to his apparatus for coming; which, by the help of four boys only, was capable of striking thirty thousand pieces of money in an hour; the machine itself keeping an accurate account of the number struck off.

From the (London) Monthly Magazine.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR.—You may depend upon the following being a fact, as it was told me by a man who was one of the party that went ashore; and he is one of a religious turn, (being a very strict Quaker) which confirms me in the belief of what he has told me. So, by inserting this, you will oblige me.

A part of a ship's crew being sent ashore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest, was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him; but, on her coming to him, she lay down at his feet, and looking very earnestly, first at him, and then at a tree at a little distance off. After repeating her looks several times, she arose and proceeded on towards the tree, looking back several times, seemingly wishing the man to follow her, which he did; and, upon coming to the tree, he looked up, and perceived a huge baboon, with two young cubs in his

arms, which he supposed were the lioness's, as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them very steadfastly; upon which the men, being afraid to ascend the tree, bethought himself to cut the tree down; and, having his axe with him; he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing; and upon the tree falling, she sprung forward on the baboon, and after tearing him in pieces, she turned round and licked the cubs over and over again; after which she turned to the man; who was greatly frightened at seeing her in such a rage, with the baboon; but she came and fawned round him, rubbing her head against him in great fondness; and which seemed to shew her gratitude for the service he had done her: she then went to the cubs, and taking one of them up in her mouth went away with it; and returning soon afterwards for the other, she went away with that also; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken on board, and did not get rid of his fright for some time after.

The following was taken from Dobson's Encyclopedia, vol. xviii.—under Tree.

The Chevalier de Bienville, of Prague, we are told, has discovered a method of effectually preserving trees in blossom from the fatal effects of those frosts which sometimes in the spring destroy the most promising hopes of a plentiful crop of fruit. His method is extremely simple. He surrounds the trunk of the tree in blossom with a wisp of straw or hemp. The end of this he sinks, by means of a stone tied to it, in a vessel of spring water, at a little distance from the tree. One vessel will conveniently serve two trees; or the cord may be lengthened so as to surround several before its end is plunged into the water.

It is necessary that the vessel be placed in an open situation, and by no means shaded by the branches of the neighbouring trees, that the frost may produce all its effect on the water by means of the cord communicating with it. This precaution is particularly necessary for those trees the flowers of which appear nearly at the same time as the leaves; which trees are peculiarly exposed to the ravages of the frost. The proofs of its efficacy, which he had an opportunity of observing in the spring of 1787, were remarkably striking. Seven apricot espaliers, in his garden, began to blossom in the month of March. Fearing that they would suffer from the late frosts, he surrounded them with cords as above directed. In effect, pretty sharp frosts took place six or eight nights; the apricot trees in the neighbouring gardens were all frozen, and none of them produced any fruit, whilst each of the Chevalier's produced fruit in abundance, which came to the greatest perfection.

From the South Carolina Intelligencer.

**Swear! Swear!**—Mr. Editor, the following event occurred in—, my native town, some time since. A young man, about 20 years of age, on a public day, being somewhat intoxicated, rode down the main street with considerable rapidity, and meeting a friend, reined in his horse, which was skittish, in order to converse with him. Not many words had passed, when the young man's friend requested him to turn about and go with him to the North Woods. *I'll go to Hell first!* was the reply. The words hardly escaped his lips, when the horse suddenly reared himself on his hind legs, and pitching backwards, fell on his rider, and crushed him to death! He was taken up a lifeless corpse and carried into an adjoining house; where I saw him. He was taken at his word! Oh, where is his soul!

TITUS.

## DEFERRED ARTICLES.

New-York, Feb. 21.

**Singular Escape.**—It is not uncommon, in the court of sessions, when an old offender, or some one who is pretty manifestly guilty, gets clear, by some technical inaccuracy of the indictment, or partial defect in proof, for his honor the recorder, before the prisoner is discharged and let out of the criminals' box, to give him a brief admonition of his offence, and caution him against exposing himself to be brought into similar disgraceful circumstances in future. But when, on the other hand, a prisoner is found guilty, it is scarcely ever known that any thing is said to him, from the court, till he is brought out to receive his sentence. A deviation from the practice in the latter particular, in a case before the sessions last week, gave occasion to an escape from justice, in a manner which, for interest, would not be unworthy of a place among the neat turns and lucky adventures in life of a George Barrington, or a Stephen Burrows.

A young chap, of the name of Brown, who had been an object of the very particular attention of the police for a length of time, was finally caught under circumstances too clear for evasion, and Thursday morning, on full trial, was convicted of a grand larceny.

His honor, entirely against the usual course, paused a moment in the business of the court, to address him a few so-

lemn words of admonition, on the happy course he had been running, and the shameful and fatal issue to which it had finally brought him. The trusty marshals, erect as their own staves, stood in solemn array around the poor culprit, and down the passage through the audience to the door. Hearing only the judge exhorting him, however, and from the distance, not having heard the jury, they from the circumstance mentioned above, at once concluded that their charge was acquitted; and the instant his honor closed, threw open the box door and issued him out with a rough, "got, got, and let us see no more of you!" Let any man make the case his own, and say if it would not have been difficult—quite impossible, to resist such real substantial politeness, a little want of the *suaviter* in the mode of it, notwithstanding. Brown viewed the subject in its true light—there was no time for punctilio. It was the fourth time he had escaped, by a hair's breadth, the expanded hand of justice. In a moment he was outside of his guards and off; and conjecture is uncharitable enough to whisper, that he will not speedily be back again. Com. Adv.

The new constitution of the state of New York having been accepted by the people, was to go into operation yesterday. Preparations were made in the city of New-York for celebrating the day. The corporation recommended that the bells be rung, the flags of the shipping and public buildings displayed, and the city hall illuminated in the evening. A salute was to be fired at 13 o'clock from fifty-two pieces of artillery, corresponding with the number of counties in the state.

The mahogany tree in St. Domingo is tall, straight, and beautiful, with red flowers, and oval, lemon-sized fruit. When this tree grows on a barren soil, the grain of the wood is beautifully variegated—upon rich ground it is pale, open, and of little value. The machinal tree also grows in this island; and its wood furnishes slabs for furniture, interspersed with beautiful green and yellow veins like marble; but the dust of this wood is of so poisonous a nature, that the carpenters are forced to work with gauze masks to protect them from its injurious effects.

**A penitent Thief.**—A letter was received, a short time since, by a gentleman residing at Troy, N. Y. enclosing a sum of money, and stating, that as the writer had some years before stolen from him one-fourth of the sum, he returned him fourfold, in accordance with the old law. The gentleman who received the money has given notice, that if the individual who returned it will call upon him, he shall receive all but the principal and legal interest on the sum he stole—or, the whole sum, if his circumstances are poor, and his name shall not be divulged. Emporium.

**French Criminal Jurisprudence.**—The following is a statement of the number of persons brought before the courts of justice of the kingdom of France during five years:—

1816—Persons tried, 9890; of whom 3414 were condemned to death; to hard labor or confinement, 6807; and 3083 were acquitted.

1817—Persons tried, 14,116, of whom 558 were condemned to death; to hard labor or confinement, 9431; and 1715 were acquitted.

1818—Persons tried, 9722; of whom 324 were sentenced to death; to hard labor or confinement, 6712; and 3010 were acquitted.

1819—Persons tried, 8202, of whom 311 were condemned to death; to hard labor or confinement, 5476; and 2726 were acquitted.

1820—Persons tried, 8011; of whom 304 were condemned to death; to hard labor or confinement, 5202; and 2809 were acquitted.

Died, at Baltimore, the 25th ult. Christiana Gauker, aged 20 years, a native of Germany. The distressing condition and suffering of this young woman, and the awful result, ought to be a solemn warning to all match-makers and match-breakers. She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who, for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since, his intention of abandoning her. On the receipt of this information she became the child of sorrow and despair, for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awfully distressed maniac, unceasingly calling on her lover to "come to her."—On the evening preceding her death, she ordered her "wedding garment" to be prepared—that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at three o'clock"—the precise hour of her departure to a world of spirits.

[Fed. Gaz.

In some of the villages in Kent, when a man is known to have beaten his wife, it is usual to strew chaff before his door, when the joke runs thro' the town that such a man was thrashing last night, as the chaff was seen in front of his house. Such notoriety is said to be a more wholesome restraint on bad husbands, than any legal enactment. Lond. paper.